tenant-Colonel Colton was attacked by a native with a sword, while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver. A sharpshooter within the American lines shot and killed a sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the Second Reserve Hospital. Colonel William C. Smith died of apoplexy.

Pasig River and drowned. Several hundreds were taken prisoners. In a subsequent tele-

gram the following statements are made: "Last night's (Saturday) and to-day's (Sunday) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipines, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The ter disposed. It is now known that the attack as reinforcements, General Otis has a total force was fully expected, and that every preparation had been made to meet the contingency

"Firing slackened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being apparently demoralized. The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack to-night.

'Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than a hundred wounded Filipinos, taken from the trenches, are being cared for in the American hospitals."

NATIVES APPARENTLY COWED.

NO FURTHER ATTACKS ON AMERICAN TROOPS-MAY BE A RUSE, HOWEVER.

Manila, Feb. 6-9 a. m.-The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans mean business, now that the barriers are removed, as there were no further hostillties last night and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics they employed against the Spaniards, and will take a few days to increase their forces before returning to the attack.

It is impossible to ascertain as yet how the news has been received at Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government, but the Filipinos in Manila express the opinion that the movement for independence has received its death blow and that annexation will soon be welcomed gener-

THE FIRST NEBRASKA'S LOSSES. Chicago, Feb. 6 .- A dispatch to "The Times-Herald" from Lincoln, Neb., gives the following list of killed in the 1st Nebraska Regiment in

BELLINGER, A., son of a prominent doctor, of

the fight at Manila;

Bearrice
CIRTIS, Orrin T., rergesut. Ashland, farmer; was
at one time a member of the Legislature.
EGGERS, Edward, Fremont, lawyer.
HULL, Henry, Cempany A, hotel clerk, Hastings,
KECK, Charles, Chadron; wealthy stockman.
LAGGER, David, Company I, lawyer; was a lieutenant in State Militia.
PIERCE, James, musician; David City, merchant.

The information regarding the regiment's losses was received in Lincoln in private dis-

AGONCILLO A FUGITIVE.

REACHED TROY LAST NIGHT ON THE WAY TO MONTREAL.

MAY BE ARRESTED AT ROUSE'S POINT-RE-FUSES TO SEE ANY ONE-CROWD AT THE STATION.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 5.-Word was received in this city at 10 o'clock to-night that Agencillo | Guar would reach here on his way to Montreal at 11:10 o'clock. The train arrived on time, and with the train was a party of newspaper men. When the cars pulled into the Union Station here, word was given out that Agoncillo was in one of the alcepers and that he could not be disturbed. He had retired at Poughkeepsie. The train left Troy at 11:30 o'clock for Montreal, and is due at that point at 7 o'clock to morrow

morning. It was stated here in an unofficial way that Agoncillo would be arrested at Rouse's Point, but it could not be learned that any arrangements had been made to this effect. There was no unusual demonstration at the station, although many gathered there in response to

A well-known New-Yorker, who did not wish his name used, said last evening that he had seen Agoncillo in the Waldorf-Astoria about 10 o'clock. He said he felt certain that he could not be mistaken, as the representative of Aguinaide had been pointed out to him when in this city recently, and he had observed the man closely. Agoncillo, according to The Tribune's informant, remained in the hotel only a short

time and then disappeared. No one could be found at the Grand Central Station-whence Agoncillo is supposed to have started for Canada-who had seen the Filipino leader, or any one who answered his description

JUNTA DENIES THE REPORT. MEMBERS SAY THAT AGONCILLO WILL RE-

TURN TO-DAY. Washington, Feb. 5.-There is considerable

mystery regarding the location of Agoncillo, the American representative of the Filipinos. He is believed by his fellow-members of the Junta to be in Baltimore making a social call, accompanied by Captain Morti Burgos, an officer in the Filipino Army. Dr. Luna and other members of the Junta insist that he will return tonight or to-morrow morning.

They laughed at a report which had spread to-day that he had run away. On the other hand, it is known that the Secret Service officials have Agoncilio under surveillance, whereever he may be. A story which seems to come from a quarter that should be credited states that Agoncille left at 11:50 last night for New-

that Agoncille left at 11 50 last night for New-York.

One of the first steps of the Administration upon hearing of the outbreak at Mannila was to give attention to the presence in Washington of Agoncillo, the accredited representative here of the Philippine insurgents. They would not say whether or not any steps had been taken looking to his expulsion from the United States or to his expulsion from the stated, has already been the subject of careful study. The officials have been unwilling to disturb him. first, because they did not care to martyrize him unnecessarily, and, second, because they did not care to expose themselves to the criticism that they were interfering improperly with the supply of information and arguments respecting the Philippine question while the treaty was pending before the Senate. It is possible, however, that their patience is now exhausted, and that they may take some action, believing, as they do, that he has in some fashion been connected with this outbreak.

It was said at the State Department plainly that Agoncilio was either a traitor or a spy.

It was said at the State Department plainly that Agoncillo was either a traitor or a spy. If the Philippines are regarded as American territory, then he is the representative and active agent of an insurrection against the United States, and as such is a traitor. If the Philippines are still in nominal Spanish possession, then, as a state of war still technically exists, he could be regarded only as a spy. At the least, his presence is highly obnoxious, and there is said to be ample authority for his expulsion by Presidential order.

LAST WORD FROM AGUINALDO.

Washington, Feb. 5.-Dr. Juan Luna, a member of the Filipino Junta here, to-night discredited the statement emanating from Aguinaldo's London representatives.

He said that he had received a cable from Aguinaldo last night stating that he was awaiting the action of the United States Senate on the Treaty of Peace, and that the Filipinos would make no move until action had been taken. This message, he said, was dated Malolos, the capital of the so-called Filipino Republic. THE FORCES AT MANILA.

DOWN THE OUTBREAK.

Many of the insurgents were driven into the ALSO A STATEMENT OF THE REINFORCE-MENTS NOW ON THE WAY TO

> DEWEY AND OTIS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 5-In addition to nearly seven thousand Regulars, who are now on the way to Manila to relieve volunt ers, but who American forces could scarcely have been bet- after the latest developments may be regarded of twenty-one thousand men in and around | March 3 Manila, of whom 19,516 were yesterday reported



MAJOR-GENERAL ELWELL S. OTIS. Commander of the American land forces at Manila.

as on duty, he remainder being on the sick list, under arrest or on detached duty. In addition Admiral Dewey can readily land over a thousand seamen, who could be relied upon for effective service, at the same time retaining on shiphoard a sufficient force. Fortunately, the Buffalo strived at Manila on Thursday with seven hundred men for the fleet, and these men were at once available for duty.

The garrison at Manila consists of the following commands: Company A. Engineer Battalion; Troops C, E, G, I, K and L, 4th Cavalry; Batteries G. H. K and L. 3d Artillery; Batteries D and G, 6th Artillery; Batteries A and D, Callfornia Artillery; Batteries A and B, Utah Artillery, and 1st Wyomine Battery; 4th Infantry 14th Infantry; Companies B, F, I and M, 17th Infantry; 18th, 20th and 23d Infantry; 1st Callfornia Volunteer Infantry, 1st Colorado, 1st Idaho, 51st Iowa, 20th Kansas, 13th Minnesota, 1st Montana, 1st Nebraska, 1st North Dakota, 2d Oregon, 10th Pennsylvania, 1st South Dakota, 1st Tennessee, 1st Washington and 1st Wyoming Infantry

DEWEYS FLEET.

Admiral Dewey's fleet already consists of twenty-seven vessels, and others are soon to be attached to his command. The following list gives the vessels which are now under his

BALTIMORE, Captain N. M. Dyer, Hotlo, BENNINGTON, Community E. D. Taussig, surveying

EOSTON, Captain G. P. F. Wilde, Manila.
BRUTI S, Lienienant V. L. Cottman, Manila.
BRUFFALO, Communiler J. N. Hemphill, Manila.
CALLACO, Leuremant D. Tappan, Manila.
CASTINE, Communicr S. W. Very, left Azores for

ibraliar January 30 CHARLESTON, Captain W. H. Whiting, Manila, CON-COLD, Commander Asa Walker, Mundla, CTLIGOA, Lacutenant Commander J. W. Carlin, Manila, DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Hong Kong, HELENA, Commander W. T. Swinburne, at Colomba

to Manila. TREL Commender C. C. Cornwell, Hello. TREL Commender C. H. West, left Gibraltar

tive.

SAYS HE SAW AGONCILLO HERE.

A CITIZEN ASSERTS THAT HE MET HIM LAST
EVENING IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

FURTHER ASSERTS THAT HE MET HIM LAST

EVENING IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

FURTHER 2 for Manile.

SCINING A Commander E. W. Watson, same as Oregon.

YORKTOWN, Volumender E. W. Watson, same as Oregon.

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ZAFIRO, Hong Kong, will return to Manile at Anne.

ZAFIRO, HONG MANILE S.SER

Prairie are held at Philadelphia awaiting or-

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The locations of the Army transports which are under orders to Manila or already con-



EMILIO AGUINALDO. The Filipino Leader

trolled by General Otis are also significant, as shown in the following statement:

Manila Salied Debruary 3 from New York for Manila SHERMAN—Salied February 3 from New York for Manila via Succ with the 3d Infantry and Companies D. H. K and L. It'th Infantry SHERIDAN—At New York preparing to start february 4 for Manila with the 12th Infantry and Companies A. C. E and 6. 47th Infantry CENTENNIAL—At San Francisco preparing to start at once for Manila. ITY OF PURRIO-At Manila.

NEWFORT At Bello.
PANAMA At New York under orders to proceed to dealer to Sucr. for cable service.
PENNSYLVANIA At Manila, just returned from leils with 51st lown.
ST. PAUL—At Manila.
VALENCIA—Sailed January 15 from Manila for Saa.

ST FALLS At Manila VALENCIA Said January 13 from Manila for Said Francisco via Nagasaki.

ZEALANDIA-Saided January 28 from Manila for San Francisco with convalescents.

RELIEF chaspital ship—At New-York under orders to start for Manila, via Sucz.

SOLACE OFF FOR MANUA.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 5 (Special).-The hospital ship Solace is expected to sail to-night or early in the morning for Manila. More ammunition was put aboard to-day.

THE LUCANIA SIGHTED.

The Cunard liner Lucania was sighted off Fire Island at 12:30 o'clock this morning. She was due here on Saturday. No anxiety, however, had been feit for the safety of the vessel.

TROOPS FOR OTIS.

SHIPS AND MEN AVAILABLE TO PUT THE TRANSPORTS GRANT AND SHERMAN ON THEIR WAY EAST.

> WORK ON THE SHERIDAN, THE THIRD OF THE FLEET, BEING RUSHED AHEAD SO THAT

SHE MAY SAIL ON SCHEDULE TIME. The United States transport Grant, with rein-processents for Admiral Dewey, left New-York on January 19, arriving in Gibraltar on February

being less than a day behind time. The Grant sailed from Gibraltar on February 3. Figuring the voyage at about forty-two days by way of the Suez Canal, the reinforcements, under favorable conditions, will reach General Otis on March 3. The Grant has on board the 4th United States Infantry, from Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and a battalion of the 17th United States Infantry. The expedition is in command of Major-General Lawon, and General Robert A. Hall is in immediate

The 4th United States Infantry arrived in New-York on January 17 in a train of forty cars, divided into three sections. General Hall was in command of the first section, Lieutenant John W. Bubb the second and Lieutenant-Colonel Senot the third. The members of the regiment were complimented at the time on their soldierly bearing and fine personal ap pearance, and the indications are that Admiral Dewey will fird in them an admirable reinforce-

A striking feature of the regiment was the youthful appearance of the men. A number of the officers' wives accompanied them to Manila. The Ist Battalion of the 17th United States Infantry arrived from Columbus, Ohio, on the same day. The Grant was to have salied on the morning of the 18th, but was delayed by a slight accident to one of her propellers. The Grant was the first transport to leave this port for the Philippines, and she is also the first of the new model troupships fitted out by the Government for the use of solders travelling to and from the territory taken from Spain.

The loading of the Grant and the repairs to her propilers were completed late in the afternoon of January 18, and she at once started up the North River, arriving opposite Grant's tomb at 6 p. m., where a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At the same time the band of the 4th Infantry played. "The Star Spangled Banner." The non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th Regiment, and the battalion of the 17th Infantry number 1.730, and with the wives and families of the officers the total number of persons aboard is more than 2.800.

As the Grant left her anchorage off Liberty Island 1st Battalion of the 17th United States Infantry

Continued from first page

miral Dewey's characterization of the engagement as general shows that the fight was something more than a mere skirmish and his statement that the American line had been advanced was taken to vindicate the confidence of Army officers that the insurgent forces could not successfully cope with American soldiers, whatever the odds in their favor.

From the press dispatches it was made evident that the battle took place along a line starting about seven miles north of the citadel of Manila and four miles beyond the northern suburbs of the modern city, and extending southerly a distance of nine miles. Caloocan, the extreme left of the American line, is situated almost directly on Manila Bay, six miles from the mouth of the Pasig River. It is a place of ten thousand population, and is a trifle less than half way by the railroad between Manila and the city of Bulacan, where Aguinaldo has his quarters and issues his proclamations. Bulacan possesses over two thousand stone houses, and used to be the residence of the provincial authority. Both Bulacan and Caloccan are at Admiral Dewey's mercy. The little Concord could drive out their inhabitants with half an hour's fusillade of Ginch shells and rapid-fire guns.

From Manila north the country is low and absolutely flat. This tract is bounded on the east by the Maraquino, or San Mateo, River, which flows south about seven miles from the bay, emptying into the Pasig just behind Manifa.

A NATURAL PICKET LINE.

The other extremity of the American line under fire yesterday is at the village of Santa Ana, apparently distorted in capling to Santa Mesa. It is the natural picket line between Manila and Bulacan, and officers here have no doubt it was strongly intrenched.

It also had the advantage of adequate protection throughout its length by the warships in the bay and the smaller American gunboats in the river.

The Charleston and the Concord were sta-

糖PDLO CALOOCAN MILLES. TONDO 西S"CRUZ ERMITATE PINEDA MANILA MALABAY BAY

MAP SHOWING MANILA AND ITS ENVIRONS, WHERE THE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.

when her voyage began salutes were freed, which were from Forts Wackworth and Hamilton and the hatteries at Sandy Hock.

The transport Sherman, having on board the 3d Infantry and the Second Rattalion of the 17th, left her pier in Brooklyn at 5 o'clock less Friday afterneon. The Sherman was formerly known as the Mobile and did excellent work in the West Indies during the war. She had on board about two thousand officers and men, and is one of the finest troop ships affeat. She was refitted at Craim's shippard, and, in addition to interior charges, had been painted white, presenting a fine appearance when she salled away.

The Quartermaster's Department officers said that no troop ship has left this or any other port in the country since the beginning of the war with Spain so well equipped as the Sherman. She cartles a hospital equipment including sixty cots, and the dispensary has everything necessary for effective work. Six nurses sent out by the Wemen's War Relief Association, in charge of Miss Starr, sailed on the steamer. In the way of food the Sherman carried almost enough to last until Manila is reneated, but fresh supplies will be taken on at Maifa or Gibraltar. Under fair coulditions the Sherman ought to arrive at Manila by March 17.

The work of preparing the Army transport Sheri-

arch 17. The work of preparing the Army transport Sherlan for her long voyage to the Philippines went enith unabated vigor resterday. These who are in
harge of this task are determined that the trophip shall leave on schedule time, and until this is
recomplished there are to be no 'days of rest' for
hose who are getting her ready. Quartermaster
coulding visited the transport pier for a short time
esterday morning and oversaw some of the intion work. The galvanized from frames for the
anxis faced to them yet. The Sheriston finished
avais laced to them yet. The Sheriston finished
or thallast. The latter was transferred to her from
arges. It is said that the date for sailing is Febbary 14.

arges. It is said that the date for sailing is Febcary 14.
The troops that the ship will carry are the 12th
afantry, which is now at Fort Jefferson Barracks.
Louis, Mo., and the 3d Battalion of the 17th
fantry, which is at Columbus, Ohio. The arrival
the 2d Battalion is Manila will reunite the regilent and being it up to its full strength. The 12th
egiment is expected here on February 2. Quarrmacter M. L. Hersey and Quartermaster-Serant C. Lindsay straved here eyesterday to arrange
r the reception of the regiment on the Sheridau,
tey were at the pier all day came up from West
dian waters a few days ago, will return on
adheeday. She will touch at San Juan and Sanigo, and her pessenger list has been filled for
me time. Captain Taylor, of the 5th Immunes,
to are now stationed at Santiago, will sail on
r with his wife.

by the walls of the old fort, and is entered by low arched gateways. The present fortifications and the walls and battlements of the old city were built in 1250. They are two and one-fourth miles long, and are mounted with old and useless cannon. These were quite formidable in the carry days of the colony, but are now of little use. The old city is almost surrounded by water. On the north is the Pasig, on the west the sea, while mosts flank the other two sides. The old walls are all very well as picturesque relics of antiquity, but are ridiculous as defences against a modern fleet. Under them and along the sea front are some better batteries, but even they are of little use against the modern guns of a man-of-war. At one corner of the city, up the river a little, is the Santiago Fort, of solid masoury. At the routhwest corner of the city is another fort, which commands not only the whose bay but also the landward approaches.

Across the river from the old walled town is the large and flourishing modern hustness.

mands not only the ward approaches.

Across the river from the old walled town is the large and flourishing modern business quarter known as Binondo. That is the general name which is applied to this quarter, but the business section has grown so big as to include really a dozen other towns. It is fully three miles from the centra of the new town to the open country. But even at that distance there are many residences of the business men of the city, so that it is difficult to tell just where the city ends and the country begins

gins.

To the northeast of Manila, adjoining it and fronting on the river, are the rice mills and tobacco factories. There are also located the botanical garden, the barracks, the Spanish theatre and the slaughter-house. To the south of Manila, and about a mile and three-quarters distant on the bay, is the village of Malate. From here a crossing may be made to Cavita.

which is a half mile north of Caloocan.

The villages of Paco and Santa Ana, from which it is reported the insurgents were driven by the charge of the 1st California and 1st Washington Volunteers, are suburbs of Manila on the east, and lie just south of the Pasig. They are directly inland from Malate, off which suburb the Monadnock took her station and threw shells from her 10-inch guns. The country to the south of Manila is precisely like that to the north, and, in fact, Admiral Dewey can effectively shell the suburbs of the city for gix or seven miles in all directions.

FILIPINOS DESCRIBE THE GROUND.

Washington, Feb. 5.-The members of the Filipino Junta, who are in the city, when they saw The Associated Press report from Manila tonight, readily gave a description of the location of the places where the fighting occurred. Dr. Juan Luna, a member of the Junta, said that the points named in the dispatch lie to the north and east of Manila, and that the insurgent army at that place is small; a much larger force, he says, is encamped to the south of the city, in the direction of Malate. The American outposts are the ones formerly

occupied by the Spanlards on the outskirts of the city, while those held by the insurgents are about a mile away to the north and east. The distance between Coloocan and Paco, the extreme points of the fighting, is six miles. Coloo-Infantry which is at columbus. Ohio. The arrival of the 2d Rattalion in Manila will reunite the regiment and bring it up to its full strength. The 12th Regiment is expected here on February 9. Quartermaster M. I. Hersey and Quartermaster-Sergent C. Lindsay arrived here yesterday to arrange for the reception of the retiment on the Sheridan. They were at the pier all day.

The transport Obdam which came up from West Indian waters a few days ago, will return on Wednerday. She will touch at San Juan and Santiago, and her passenger list has been filled for some time. Captain Taylor, of the 5th Immunes, who are now sintioned at Santiago, will rail on her with his wife.

THE CITY OF MANILA.

Manila, the capital of the Philippines, is situated on the Island of Luzon, at the mouth of and on the left bank of the river Pasig. It consists of an ancient walled citadel, a large straggling business town and a wide fringe of suburban towns, where the business men have their residences. The Pasig River divides the city into two parts, which are canceted by a fine old stone bridge and a handsome suspension bridge.

The old city, the Plaza de Manila, is inclosed by the walls of the old fort, and is entered by low arched gateways. The present fortifications and the walls and battlements of the old city were can is the most northerly of the insurgent out-

CITIES AND TOWNS ARCUND MANILA. CALOOCAN-Population, 9,843; situated seven miles north of Manila. There are highroads to Mantia, Novaliches, Mariquina and Sampaloc. DILAO-Population, 4,625; situated three miles

ERMITA-Population, 4,728; situated one and a quarter miles south of Manila. LAS PINAS-Population, 4.000; situated eight miles south of Manila.

MALATE-Population, 2,315; situated one and two-thirds miles south of Manila.

MARIQUINA-Population, 16,313; situated seven

Elegant for Wedding Gifts. Beautiful for Anywhere.

Give Perfect Light, are safe—the best lamps made, if Lamp Deslers will not supply genuine Miller Lamps, we will. We guarantee every one. We make them in all styles for in and out door use. EDWARD MILLER & CO., Manufacturers. 28 & 30 West Broadway, bet. Park Pl. and Barclay. Fashert walk from Brooklyn Bridge er Jersey Ferries.

A WIDE-EXTENDED BATTLE-LINE. miles from Manila. It communicates with Caloocan

MONTALBAN-Population 3,055; situated sixteen miles from Manila.

MUNTINLUPA-Population, 5,068; situated twenty-one miles from Manila.

NAVOTAS-Population, 2,154; situated six and one-quarter miles north of Manila. NOVALICHES-Population, 1871; situated ten miles from Manila. It communicates with Caloocan and Manila by highroads.

PANDACAN-Population, 2.446; situated two miles

PARANAQUE-Population, 9.863; situated six and ne-eighth miles south of Manila PASIG-Population, 22,000; situated seven miles from Mantla

PATEROS-Population, 2,842; situated three miles from Mantia. PINEDA-Population, 9,825; situated three and

e-eighth miles south of Manlia.

SAN FELIPE NERI-Population, 5,465. SAN JUAN DEL MONTE-Population, 2,911. SAN MATEO-Population, 6,700; situated seven

SAN PEDRO MACATI-Population, 3,921; three SANTA ANA-Population, 2,194; situated about three miles southeast of Manila.

TAGING-Population, 9,662; situated four miles from Manila. TAMBOBONG-Population, 25,090; situated three miles from Manila.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

OFFICIALS SURPRISED AT AGUINALDO'S

ACTION.

EMERGENCIES.

TROOPS AT MANILA WERE READY FOR

Washington, Feb. 5.-The news of the attack of the insurgents on the American troops near Manila came like a shock for the Administration, though apprised that an ugly situation prevalled in the Philippines, had clung steadily to a hope that by tact and patience actual fighting might be averted, and even those public men who felt that hostilities would follow should the treaty he ratified, and the United States attempt to occupy the islands, believed that Aguinaido would not force the fighting when the Treaty of Peace was in its most critical stage. Some Senatorial opponents of ratification of the treaty adhere to their views, but the general opinion in Washington to-night is that the news from Manila insures ratification

of the success of the American forces in the action. It was with great regret, however, that the Administration learned that the insurgents had forced the issue. It had hoped all along that they could be brought to see the advantage of placing their trust in the American people and relying upon the President to deal justly with them. The Administration argued that with the Philippine Commission fairly on its way for Manila, carrying messages from the President, and with the Peace Treaty still unacted or, it was not to be credited that they would refuse to walt to learn the purposes of the American Government. PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

The officials here and the officers in Manila had not been blind to the threat contained in the situation there, and every preparation had been made for what occurred last night. It is now acknowledged that the fear of an outbreak in Luzon was the explanation for the failure of General Miller to force a landing at Hollo on the Island of Panay. General Otis felt that he wanted all the troops at Manila, where was located the centre of danger. Part of General Miller's force, therefore, was sent back to Manila, and that general was left with one regiment of Regulars and a battalion of artillery, a force sufficient to take advantage of any defection in his front, but not enough to make his way ashore and hold his own Rather as a formal authorization, for he did

not need the instruction, Admiral Dewey was told to co-operate fully with General Otis in any measures the latter might take. It is believed that it was unknown to the insurgents that of the American warships were quietiv moved into positions where they perfectly commanded the insurgent tranches and defences and could shell them with effect in case of an outbreak. This movement was effected more than ten days ago, and the Administration has not felt serious apprehension of General Otis's ability at least to hold his own.

GOOD FAITH OF AMERICANS.

The American position might have been greatly strengthened, it is said, by a judicious extension of the lines in certain directions, and also by taking summary measures to prevent the operations of the insurgents in taking up positions and organizing forces. President Mc-Kinley took the view that perhaps, under a strict construction of the terms of the protocol, which still holds good in the absence of the rati-

immediate

fication of the treaty, he lacked authority to extend the field of occupation of the Americans.

The fact that the insurgents themselves have been the first to break the truce probably releases the United States Government from further obligation in this respect, so that General Otis was unquestionably warranted, in the opinion of the Administration officials, in extending his lines, as Dewey reports he has done.

The situation is regarded here as rather anom. alous from a diplomatic standpoint. Legally, the Filipinos are still Spanish subjects. Therefore, if hostile operations continue outside of the lmits of Manila, as laid down in the protocol, it will amount to a resumption of the war with Spain, at least technically,

CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. ALMOST ALL THE CABINET MEMBERS VISIT THE PRESIDENT

Washington, Feb. 5.-Official details of the situation at Manila were anxiously awaited at the White House throughout the day, but up to a late hour this evening the President's advices consisted only of Admiral Dewey's message, brief telegram from Colonel Thompson, the aignal officer at Manila, and the two dispatches from General Otis.

Secretary Alger was the first to call, arriving at the White House at 10:40. He remained only a short time, and almost simultaneously with his departure Secretary Long arrived bearing Admiral Dewey's dispatch,

Before Secretary Long departed the Secretary of War returned to the White House, and Adjutant-General Corbin and Attorney-General Griggs also arrived. Before nightfall all of the Cabinet except Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, who is confined at home with a cold, and including Secretary Bliss, who came over from New-York, had called separately, but at no time to-day has there been a formal gath. ering of the Cabinet.

The President, with Mrs. McKinley, went for a short drive a few minutes after 3 o'clock. Sec. retary of War Alger met him as he entered his carriage. Secretary Alger was joined at the White House by Attorney-General Griggs, who came to inquire about the situation, and Secre-

to-morrow afternoon.

The first news of the beginning of another war came from Admiral Dewey. It has seemed to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to report favorable news, and, like all of his messages that have gone before, this dispatch told.

To-night several members of the Cabinet and other public men called at the Executive Mansion, but the gathering was largely of a social character, many of them being accompanied by the women of their families. Among those present were Secretaries Hay, Alger, Bliss and Wilson, Senators Hanna and Fairbanks and Mr. Meikleichn, Assistant Secretary of War.

HE THINKS THE TROUBLE AT MANILA WILL BE SHORT-LIVED. Boston, Feb. 5 .- Admiral Sampson this after-

noon said in an interview for "The Post," in reoutbreak of hostilities at Manila:

tive hostilities against the natives under present conditions?" "The Filipinos have brought their punishment

Congress in determining the relationship of the "The Filipinos have taken it upon themselves to begin hostilities, taking the consequences of

"Then you would consider the United States "Then you would consider the Universelected actually at war with the Philippines, providing the Americans have real; been attacked?"

"Such an attack as has been described is equivalent to a declaration of war. If the Filippines have attacked the American troops, the fact that the treaty is pending will no longer serve as a shield to protect the natives of the Philippines from punishment."

RIOS EXCITES MADRID AGAIN.

The insurgents have violently attacked and captured almost the whole of the exterior American line. The Americans offered a vigorous defence at the exterior barriers, using their ar-

fence at the exterior barriers, using their artillery as well as the squadron.

The warships destroyed and burned Caloccan,
Paco and several towns in the neighborhood.
Both sides suffered materially. Very sharp firing continues. The Spanish treops have been
confined to quarters, but a sergeant has been
wounded by a stray bullet.

RIOS.

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came to inquire about the situation and Secre-tary Alger stated that the American troops on the scene were adequate to cope with the situa-tion, and that there need be no apprehension as to the ability of our forces to take care of themselves. He said that the instructions to General Otis had been to take every possible measure to avoid any conflict with the Flippinos. To-night several members of the Cabinet and

AN INTERVIEW WITH SAMPSON

ply to a question as to his opinion upon the "The trouble will not last long; the American forces will very quickly settle it." "Would the Americans be likely to push ac-

upon themselves, and no blame can be attached to the Americans, if the cable reports are true, The President's hands have been tied in the past by the fact that the Peace Treaty is pending, and he could do nothing but await the action of parties concerned in the Philippine situation,"

future results upon their own shoulders. The Americans are free to go ahead and punish the offending parties."

Madrid. Feb. 5.-Intense excitement was caused here by the receipt this evening of the following official dispatch from General Rios. the Spanish commander in the Philippines:

The popular sympathies here are on the side of Aguinaldo, but thinking people are anxious regarding the consequences of the fighting, especially on account of the Spanish prisoners still in the hands of the insurgents.

AFTER

FOR BODY AND BRAIN